

cough etiquette) education prevention in Sept. –Dec. on 2013. Completed twice of outpatient, emergency vaccination drill and moving lines cum wear off the isolated clothing (and with table drill). To revise the procedure of emergency response plan related emerging and reemerging infectious diseases in the influenza pandemic.

**Conclusions:** It could prevent the spread of the flu epidemic through facilities, equipment and standard of the procedure, to establish the mechanisms for the prevention of influenza preparedness, follow the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Welfare prevention policy and the hospital infection control processes, internalized into conventional coping mechanisms to implement the precautionary measures.

#### PS 1-035

##### RHIZOBIUM RADIOBACTER COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED BACTEREMIA: A CASE REPORT

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**Purpose:** *Rhizobium radiobacter* is a common soil and plant pathogen, but rarely causes human infections. Venous catheter has been widely cited as the source of *Rhizobium* infections in immunocompromised patients like those with cancer or HIV infection.

**Case report:** This 79-year-old diabetic woman had history of right femoral intertrochanteric fracture post open reduction and internal fixation and left big toe gangrene, suspected peripheral arterial obstructive disease post below-knee amputation. She was admitted due to acute on chronic renal failure with left pleural effusion and shortness of breath. After admission, pigtail catheter was inserted into the left pleural cavity smoothly. Antibiotic therapy with cefuroxime was given for urinary tract infection. Follow-up chest x-ray showed right pleural effusion, and thus right-sided pigtail drain was inserted. The initial blood culture yielded *Rhizobium radiobacter*, which was resistant to ceftazidime, but susceptible to piperacillin/tazobactam and imipenem. The pleural effusion culture showed no growth. Imipenem was used. Tumor markers were surveyed and only elevated CA-125 (80.1 mg/dl) was found. But there were no identified gynecological cancers. Follow-up blood culture showed no growth and antibiotic was discontinued. As pleural effusion was transudate and diuretics were used with significant resolution. Thus, the bilateral pigtail drains were removed.

**Conclusions:** The patient was admitted for dyspnea and pleural effusion with unexpected *Rhizobium radiobacter* bacteremia. Although central line-associated bacteremia caused by *Rhizobium radiobacter* was ever reported in cancer patients, the infection focus of our patient could not be identified. However, as an elevated CA-125 was found, surveillance for occult malignancy should be continued.

#### PS 1-036

##### AIDS-ASSOCIATED KAPOSI'S SARCOMA IN FUJIAN PROVINCE: A REPORT OF 12 CASES

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**Purpose:** We sought to review the evidence of AIDS-associated Kaposi's sarcoma (KS).

**Methods:** We studied 12 cases of AIDS-associated Kaposi's sarcoma. The medical records of patients diagnosed from 2010 to 2014 were reviewed.

**Results:** A total of 12 patients were enrolled in the study: 7 were male, the median age was 38 years, 7 were heterosexual, the median CD4 count was 28 cells/ $\mu$ L, the HIVRNA of 12 cases were more than  $10^4$  IU/mL. 4 were co-infected with HBV. And the most common opportunistic diseases were pneumonia (12 cases) and tuberculosis (3 cases). The lesions occurred mostly on the skin and mouth. Only 3 patients survived.

**Conclusions:** AIDS-associated Kaposi's sarcoma was not quite common in Fujian Province, the mortality was very high. The lesions of skin and mouth

were the typical clinical feature. Highly active anti-retrovirus therapy (HAART) is the most important treatment of KS.

#### PS 1-037

##### INVESTIGATION ABOUT SLEEP QUALITY IN HIV-INFECTED PATIENTS IN A REGIONAL TEACHING HOSPITAL IN SOUTHERN TAIWAN

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**Purpose:** Infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) will result in decline in immune function, so long-term therapy with continuous suppression of HIV will be needed. Jean-Louis G (2012) reported that the initial symptoms in HIV-infected patients were insomnia and malaise. 74% of HIV cases ever experienced insomnia, and sleep problems would occur in every stage of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). We have observed that these HIV-infected patients often suffered from sleep disturbance during outpatient visit, and they will take hypnotics to improve sleep quality. The aim of this study is to investigate sleep quality in HIV-positive patients, and the factors to affect sleep quality.

**Methods:** From February 2011 to May 2013, a questionnaire of Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) was used to assess overall sleep quality in HIV-infected patients who sought HIV care at a regional teaching hospital in Southern Taiwan and statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 23.

**Results:** During the study period, a total of 90 HIV cases completed the PSQI, and most of them were between 20 and 49 years of age. The majority of their occupations were service industry and student, and their sex predilection tended to be homosexual. The prevalence of insomnia in the HIV-infected patients was 70.7%, indicating PSQI score above 6. Thirty-four (51.5%) HIV-positive persons improve sleep disturbance by taking hypnotics. The factors to influence sleep quality included disease entity (47%), extrinsic causes (32%) and intrinsic factors (21%).

**Conclusions:** Only near one third of HIV-infected patients feel satisfied with sleep quality. The stress of "getting with HIV infection" will impact on sleep quality greatly. Due to complexity of etiology about insomnia, it is important to realize underlying diseases and drug interaction through detailed history taking. When facing sleep disturbance in HIV-positive persons, adequate introduction of education programs, such as informing potential disease progression and treatment guideline, providing mental support to overcome uncertainty about disease, will reduce in dependence on hypnotics to promote personal life quality.

**Keywords:** Human immunodeficiency virus, HIV, Sleep quality, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality index, PSQI.

#### PS 1-038

##### THE EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY MODEL OF PARTNER NOTIFICATION AND CONTACT TRACING FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the effects of providing community model of partner notification counseling after preliminary HIV screening in the community, and accompanying with the case when preliminary HIV screen positive to access the confirm test and medical treatment.

**Methods:** One-group posttest design and single-blind study design were used in this study. The participants were recruited from January 2012 to January 2013 through ten screening venues in the community in Taipei city and one Taipei City Hospital. The main object of study was men who have sex with men. One trained counselor provided preliminary HIV screen and established the relationship and supportive way by cell phone, e-mail, line, App, Facebook, and etc. with the cases. After preliminary HIV screen positive, the counselor contact the cases accompanied with the case to access the confirm test and further medical treatment and care. Within the accompanied process to one week after of the Western Blot test positive, partner notification counseling will be provided for twice and total about 150 minutes.

**Results:** There were a total of 35 index cases, all single male and mean age was 28.08 (SD = 4.35). The index cases provided a total of 261 partners' contact information (7.5 per case). The relationship of the partner or sexual contacts with index cases were one-night stand relationship (n = 156, 59.77%), and friend (n = 44, 16.85%). The major notification methods were SMS and